

**March 28th, 2006**  
**Alan Watt on**  
**"Sweet Liberty" with Jackie Patru**

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Jackie Patru: Today is Tuesday. It's the 28th of March, of course, in the year 2006, and Alan Watt is with us this evening. ...Thanks for being here tonight.

Alan Watt: Yeah, it's a pleasure.

Jackie: Well, thanks for taking over last night.

Alan: Yeah, it was no problem.

Jackie: Alan, there was something that I wanted to mention tonight. It's simply because it's something that's important to me. I've been doing some research, and this is for our listeners who have pets. You know, when Molly was 9 weeks old, she weighed 9 pounds. And Molly is a little lab/rottweiler mix, folks, but she really looks all lab. Anyway, when I took her in, just to have a checkup and make sure she didn't have worms, etc, she had her first distemper. And she was 9 pounds now, Alan, and the distemper isn't just a distemper shot, it's distemper and parvo and something else. So, they're actually injecting three different types of organisms into them. Same thing they're doing to the children of course, you know when they give the children their diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis shots. And he turned around to a drawer, you know, to a table, and when he turned back around, he had a big needle with a large vial of stuff in it, and he walked back to the table. And I said, Dr. Cutler what is that? And as I said it, he shot it into her, and injected it, and it was her rabies shot. But it isn't just a

rabies shot they get. There's corona and some other illness that a puppy can get or a dog can get that isn't even fatal, Alan. And I said, isn't that an awful lot to put into a little 9-pound puppy before they're, you know, their immune system isn't even firmly functional. And it's just the way we do it, he said, you know. And, Alan, he's a good doctor, I mean, good in the way that he cares about the pets, the animals, and he's very thorough, and yet, when I scheduled her to have her spay, they said that she had to have a booster, what do you call it, distemper. And I said, no, I'm not giving her another distemper shot. She had two of them, that's all we've ever given. And she said, well, then we wouldn't be able to bring her in, because we wouldn't take a chance on the other. So, I let them give her a booster, and I asked him about it, and he said, well, we do it annually now. I don't know when this started.

Anyway, I was asking him about when they do the spay, they take the uterus out, and I asked if they leave the ovaries. And I asked him if he was going to leave the ovaries, and he looked at me, quizzically, and he said, no. I said, why? He said, why would we leave them? I said, well, isn't that where the hormone production is? I mean, to me, it would be like throwing a woman who has a complete hysterectomy, throwing her immediately into the change with hormonal imbalances that are unbelievable. And he said, well, she still would cycle. I said, but there's not going to be any blood. There won't be any uterus. She can't get pregnant. And he says, well, there's a little, tiny bit of the uterus left. And then I said, well, I don't understand why that means the ovaries have to come out. And then he just kind of shrugged. And he said, well, that's the way we were taught. So, I started doing some research. I said, well, I'll tell you what, I'm going to do some research, and then we'll determine whether those ovaries are going to go or not.

So, every single article I read, they call it ovario hysterectomy, and that's what they do. And finally, I got into some holistic websites, you know, for animals. And I wrote to one of them and asked what their opinion or knowledge is about it. And she wrote back today and said, well, there are people now who are asking the vets and successfully to leave at least one ovary to allow for the balance of the hormones that the dog needs. And because, they say, that once a female is spayed, in her later years she becomes incontinent, and it causes weight gain. And I just wanted to, I got into some wonderful articles about vaccines. And there are many veterinarians who are saying that the over-vaccination is just unnecessary and harmful. It causes all kinds of illnesses and weaknesses in the dog, and for example, the distemper. They said to give a distemper past a year is totally ridiculous, because mostly the susceptibility of the distemper is in the first year.

And as far as the rabies vaccine, there's one article, the man did some real thorough research and found out, this is in Pinellas County, Florida, it was a doctor of veterinary medicine, but he was holistic. And there was an association of two veterinarians and there were four of them that actually pushed for this, in the states for the state to mandate, that there had to be a yearly rabies shot. And several articles that I read said the same thing. Once a dog has had a rabies shot, they can do a blood test ten years down the road and still find antibodies to the rabies, but yet, every single year they're getting them. And I wanted to bring this up, because I think a lot of people have a tendency to just "believe what the doctor says". And I've made up my mind that she will have her ovaries left in and she will not be getting any more of the annual boosters that are not necessary. And I just wanted to bring this up so that our listeners, who may have pets, and we love our animal companions, and really, they're totally at our mercy, aren't they, Alan?

Alan: Oh, they are.

Jackie: We take care of them. Anyway, I just wanted to share that before we got on with something else. What are your thoughts on that? Any?

Alan: Well, I think it's pretty well like everything else in professions. The ones who go to university get downloaded with techniques and so on which they themselves don't question. In fact, the whole thing at university.

Jackie: Alan, boy, I can barely hear you. Would you try to talk loud until we get the volume going there?

Alan: The whole thing is, the doctors themselves are being trained or downloaded with techniques. And the whole idea at university is to simply parrot back what you've been taught, without question.

Jackie: That's right, because that's what he said. Ultimately, you know, I said, I still don't understand why the ovaries have to come out. And he shrugged, and he said, that's the way we were taught. And so, there was no question in his mind.

Alan: No. No, it doesn't occur to them.

Jackie: And as far as these vaccines, and there were several articles, really good ones that I read, and they said that they usually get the vaccines for anywhere from 60 to 90 cents a dose. And they charge anywhere from \$15 to \$25.

Alan: That's right, I know.

Jackie: So, they're making a lot, a lot of money. And it was a vet, a veterinarian that wrote this article. He said their profits and a tremendous amount of their gross income comes from all of these vaccines.

Alan: Sure it does. See, this is the problem in our system that's money based. And getting ahead, as they say, which is getting as high as you can in the money tree, you cannot keep ethics and morality apart from profit in this system when profit is the motive. And so, anything to do with medicine becomes corrupted as soon as a monetary gain is involved. And that's a sad statement on our affairs, but it's the same in the medical industry, for humans, or the veterinary system for animals. It's profit based, and you cannot mix morality and ethics with profit. You see, people go into these professions today for the money and the status. I mean, that's the reason they go in. In fact, there's people now, whose families traditionally were lawyers, who are telling their children to become veterinarians, because that's where the big money is coming, because people will spend everything they've got to save their little dog or cat, especially the people in the big cities, where you can't even get a friend in the same building. So, they're gouging them through emotion and the promise to, not even the promise to save the animal, but, you know, the hope that you can save the animal. So, ethics cannot be mixed with morality when it comes to life, you see.

Jackie: I'm thinking that we need to disconnect and try to reconnect, because your volume is so low that it's almost impossible to hear you. And that just is so weird, because when you called about five minutes till, the volume was perfect, and then we got on the air, and your voice, it isn't of course from the station, because you and I are connected together. If Nicholas is there, and could put us to music, I don't like leaving a lot of blank space, but maybe we'll just go ahead. Folks, if you would give us a couple, or three minutes, I'm going to try to have Alan call back and see if we can get a better connection.

...That has to be very frustrating for our listeners, because so many of them listen as you do the broadcast with me. So, that's good, thanks. Well, I'm glad I took the time to do the research that I did, because it gave me the confidence. You know, another thing I'm going to check out are the doggone heartworm pills.

Alan: Oh, I'll tell you, I was talking to a vet up this way. And even though it's a big fad now to push the heartworm, he said, as far north as I am, he said, they haven't had a single case of heartworm.

Jackie: I wouldn't think so.

Alan: That's what he said.

Jackie: You don't have a lot of mosquitoes, do you, Alan?

Alan: Oh, yeah.

Jackie: Oh do you? Oh, but you're so far away from the....

Alan: The madding crowd.

Jackie: Oh, the maddened crowd. Well, you know the thing is here, where we are, I'm at 1800 feet. And the only time we ever have mosquitoes, if it's rained a lot and then gets really hot, you know, when the ground is really moist. But other than that, the breezes blow so consistently. There just aren't mosquitoes. I don't have Molly or Mariah on heartworm. But, you know, because, unless we do our own homework, we don't know for sure whether we should or shouldn't.

Alan: Yes, I know.

Jackie: Sometimes the cure is worse than the, you know...

Alan: Sometimes the cure is fatal.

Jackie: Right, exactly. And we're taking a chance. But I am going to look into that, before she goes onto heartworm. And I haven't had Mariah on it, for, Mariah or Trusty, for at least three or four years.

Alan: It's a jungle, isn't it though, trying to get to it. Again, it's such a huge business. It's a huge, the whole pharmaceutical business is massive. And again, they have a big say in training students at universities through grants and loans, and so they make sure that their particular thing is pushed as part of the training, you see. And the vets or doctors end up pushing those products and doing techniques this way, never questioning, because it doesn't occur to them, generally, that there's another motive behind it. You know, generally it doesn't occur to them, I'm sure so many doctors today are still giving inoculations and seeing the effects of autism, occur in families that they've actually injected, and yet, they're still in denial, because they've been taught.

Jackie: And it's the vaccine that caused it.

Alan: Yeah, because they've been taught that they're somehow holier than thou, they're gods in a sense. And surely they would not be misled. That's what they think. And it's so easy to train whole generations of people in a lie. When you tell those same people that they're some kind of saviors in medicine and surgery, well, mostly medicine, but that's where we are today. The profit motive is so incredibly huge, and the big

companies have a massive say in what is taught in universities, at all levels. If you look at the Rockefeller Foundation, I don't think there's a single university in Canada or the States that doesn't get a grant from them.

Jackie: And that they control.

Alan: That's right. Along comes a list of subjects, and what they'd like to be taught, and what they'd like to be omitted, and that's the reality of the life we live in.

Jackie: And you know, of course a lot of it has to do with the money. Jeff said, they just don't make anything. Why they're even doing it to the animals. I said, well, you know, another thing it does, because it's costing a lot of money, it creates anguish for the people. For the pet owners, when their pets. This one article, God it was a good one, and this woman said she has been researching for thirty years and doing a lot of her own testing and that, following animals after they've been vaccinated, etc. She used the example, they'll bring a six week old puppy in for their first distemper, and maybe in this otherwise healthy little puppy, oh, the first time might run a fever and be a little lethargic, for a day or so. Next time, a couple, three weeks later, they're brought in for their second one, and as she pointed out, when they're putting the vaccine for three separate conditions, and she said, in mother nature, in nature, that just doesn't happen. They don't, they aren't confronted with three separate diseases all at one time.

Alan: That's right.

Jackie: And she said they're very rare to find today, but if pet owners will try to get single, like maybe give them a tetanus vaccine the first time, and then the parvo the next time. Wait a couple weeks in between. But then she said, after that third time, and she gave some of the symptoms, and she said one of them was that they'll start itching. And there's no fleas. Molly itches her. Remember I told you, Alan. Molly's scratching, and she doesn't have a dry coat, and she doesn't have fleas. And she also, amongst the ones, there were two that Molly does consistently. She licks her feet a lot. And I don't know why. But that was one of them that was on the list, of what they've noticed after they've had these vaccines.

Alan: It's because they sweat through their feet.

Jackie: Well, why is she licking her feet? She licks her feet a lot.

Alan: Well, you see, it causes a little fever after inoculation.

Jackie: I know, but what I'm saying is, this is, she hasn't had. Now, she did have one just last week, but until then, she hasn't had one since she was like ten weeks old. And so, but that's what she does a lot. She lays there and licks her feet. And I don't know what it is, but she said a lot of other problems it causes, the dogs have a problem gaining weight, they don't fully develop, or as well as they could.

Alan: I know there's a lot of temperamental disturbances too.

Jackie: Yes, she mentioned anxiety, separation anxiety. And they always have to be with their owner. She called them velcro puppies. And boy, I'll tell you, Molly's my little shadow. So, she's exhibiting, actually I said there were two of them, but there were four of them, that the woman mentioned, and Molly is exhibiting four of them. And it makes me angry. And what my regret is, Alan, that I didn't look into this a lot sooner.

Alan: People think it's so easy to get an animal. They don't generally think beyond it,

because we're trained to believe in this system that we're somehow being taken care of by the professionals, you see. That's part of our conditioning. So, we think as far as getting the animal, but we don't think of the things that are all involved around that. And it isn't just a matter of you choosing the animal, now they've got laws all over the place, where you must get this for the animal, and you must get that.

Jackie: Like the rabies shots.

Alan: And also, of course, even when you go to the veterinarians, I don't know about the US, or the states within the US, but in Canada, they automatically report it to the authorities that this person has a dog at this address, you know. So, see, we're overrun by... Big Brother is everywhere. And it's the same, I know one guy from Pennsylvania phoned a couple of days ago, and his daughter is just going into New York University, and to get in to the university now, they're demanding that you can show your inoculation data, or they won't let you in.

Jackie: Well, see I'm wondering about this. When I said, no, I'm not having, she's not getting any more distemper shots, and the girl on the phone said, well, we wouldn't be able to let her come have her surgery then, because we just couldn't risk our other patients. And I'm going to print some of these out, and I'm going to give them to Dr. Cutler to give him the benefit of the doubt, but I will find a veterinary clinic that will take her without the boosters, or, I don't know. So, we'll see what happens next year when her booster comes due.

Alan: This blackmail stuff is getting beyond a joke, you know. When there's no choices, you see, we're given no choices in anything anymore. It's this way or no way. And that's getting the same now with sending children to school. They've got to have all these inoculations up to date. It's the same Big Brother complex where everything is being observed and noted and observed through their lives, whether it's animal or human. This is getting to be a totalitarian system. Well, it is a totalitarian system. They're just getting more techniques put in place to observe us all.

Jackie: You know, I read about the tetanus vaccines they're giving the children. You know, because when we were little, I remember once I stepped on a carpenter's nail in a board. It almost went through my foot, the ball of my foot, and they took me down right away to get a tetanus shot. That makes sense somewhat. But, what I was reading about them, tetanus is not a virus, it's a bacteria. And you can't vaccinate against a bacteria. I mean, it's something that's not even around.

Alan: Well, it's not so much that, it's the fact that you'd be very hard pressed to see a doctor that's ever seen a case of tetanus. That's the real problem here. Everybody, every student gets shown the same old photographs of somebody with this awful looking face, taken back in the early 1900s, and they're all shown the same thing, and they've got this explained to them what this is caused by. But you'll never find someone who's actually seen a case of it. It's amazing. And if it's supposedly prevalent in the soil and the ground, etc, I mean, farmers are out there all the time cutting themselves and getting scratched with different things, and they don't come down with tetanus. So, it's such a ridiculous, I think it's a scam, to be honest with you. Or, there's an ulterior purpose for giving it to people.

Jackie: Alan, you hit that right on the head.

Alan: That's the scary part. And again, all those trained in medicine are hard pressed to come to that conclusion, because they truly are. The best fool in the occult is a willing fool. In other words, they must believe in what they're doing. And, of course, all these

people are trained to believe in what they're doing, and it never dawns on them that there's an ulterior motive in that little vial of liquid that they're giving, even though they've never ever seen the inside of one of these laboratories where it's made. It's all taken on faith. And that's how this whole system works, it's on faith. Right down to the mother that brings the child in for the inoculations. It's a teaching faith based system, and yet, these big laboratories are guarded like concentration camps. You can't get into them. They're like highly classified areas. You can't get into them and have an inspection by the public. And you've got to say, well, why? And of course, we know that the depopulation program that was on the go from the early 1900s and spoken about and written about in many, many books from the Rockefeller foundation of eugenics, the eugenics society, on population reduction, talked widely about using inoculations to bring down the populations of...

Jackie: Alan, it's in the protocols.

Alan: And I think it goes even, probably even further back than that, because the elite have always used techniques of bringing down populations when it gets beyond a certain manageable size for them to control. So, why should it have stopped, say in the 20th Century? Of course it didn't, any more than it stopped in the 21st Century. It's on the go. And the best way is to get it done by a method which the public will never suspect, because they're trained to believe that medicine is their savior.

Jackie: The white-smocked god.

Alan: That's right, the new priesthood.

(Break)

Jackie: Alright, we're back with Alan Watt. I was thinking of this, Alan, talking about the vaccines being used, as I'd say a big, very large part of their plan for depopulation. In one of the articles, and it was so well written about the vaccines, she explained it technically, but in layman enough terms that you understood what she was discussing. And she was saying that many of the vaccines are from, I think they're called modified live viruses, MLVs. And she said, basically, what they do is they alter the virus. And the agent that they use to alter it with is formaldehyde. And that goes into the system, along with the mercury, the thimerosal, and aluminum, and I don't think the body naturally, easily expels those metals, those heavy, do they Alan?

Alan: No, they tend to get to the brain and stay there. In fact, in the 1970s, the studies done in Britain, found that in all the Alzheimer's patients that were on the increase, they had...

Jackie: Aluminum.

Alan: It was all aluminum particles in their brain. So, this has been known for a long time. And they knew it was from inoculations.

Jackie: But Alan, think about people who for years used aluminum cookware.

Alan: Oh, I know. And that was promoted, again, from the top. You see, there's nothing given to the public for the public's benefit. It's always for an ulterior motive by those who run the world. And of course, that's why they pushed it. They knew from before World War II, in fact, they knew in the days of ancient Egypt what aluminum did to the people who worked in the mines and so on. The same with asbestos. The Egyptians had a word, it actually comes from, the asbestos, from the Egyptian. They knew that the

mine workers got this disease and they knew all the signs and symptoms of it. So, this stuff is ancient knowledge. It's not new. And yet, through keeping the people ignorant, they can recycle the same stuff and use the same techniques over again, and say this is good for you. It's been done over and over again. And we're all trained to believe in the scientific elite, like Bertrand Russell said they'd do. They'd train the public. And if you read Jacques Ellul, who worked for the United Nations, the top sociologist for the planet, basically, he was quite open. He said all teaching is done through radio and television. He says, through fiction, he says, they elevate the doctors, through television series and dramas. They elevate the legal system through dramas, and the police system. These are three main elements of controlling the public. And yet, we're downloaded through fiction to see it in a different light than that which really exists. So, he said that all of these dramas are actually propaganda. That's how we're trained.

Jackie: Through our entertainment.

Alan: Through entertainment. That's right. So, it's an indoctrination technique. You have no censor part of your brain working when you think you're being entertained, so you don't stop and say, wait a minute, that doesn't seem right, or whatever. You get carried along with a story, and you can identify with the characters in the story, and through emotive techniques, through emotion, you're actually being indoctrinated into seeing this supposed science in a different light than really exists, you know, and those people, those professions are then elevated in your subconscious and your conscious mind to be more superior than they actually are in reality.

Jackie: Well, there was a series on, maybe it's still on, called E.R. Oh, man. Emergency Room.

Alan: It's well named though. It's to err, you see, is human.

Jackie: Err, yeah. That seems a lot of, lot of, lot of people follow that almost religiously.

Alan: And of course, the whole DNA thing now, where they want everyone DNA typed, and they've been doing it actually for quite a few years on the quiet, but that CSI series that they have out there, where every second line is "get his DNA," you know. Or get the body's DNA. Or get this DNA or that DNA, that's all you hear.

Jackie: They know how to make it sound good too, don't they?

Alan: Yeah, I know, I know.

Jackie: They tell about, we've let seven people off death row by being able to tell by their DNA that they weren't the killer.

Alan: That's it. So it's pure indoctrination. And the public now, when something happens in an area, I mean, in Toronto a couple of years ago, a little girl was killed. They knew it was a pedophile who'd killed her, a sexual predator. And the media went into action, big time. And that's all you heard every day was about the hunt for this killer, done near Toronto beaches. And this went on for maybe a month and a half, two months. And they had all the women, the mothers in the area nervous wrecks to see who was going to be next. And then the police were going around door to door asking for the DNA samples from every male, street after street after street. And they were giving it, thinking, well, I guess it's the law. But it's not.

Jackie; It will prove me innocent.



Alan: Yeah, but it's also because they've been trained by television that this is somehow law. And it's not. You see. So they were doing it automatically thinking, I guess it's like television, I guess this is law. And all the time, the police knew who it was, because they monitor all these released convicts, pedophiles, and they know exactly who they are, where they are, and all the rest of it. So, I think that was one big exercise on the public, actually.

Jackie: And the sickness of it is, think about it, right back to the get-go, they let them go, Alan.

Alan: I know.

Jackie: They let them go to do it again. And then monitor them.

Alan: That's right.

Jackie: That's like the article that I had. It just blew my mind away, it was when they were having the Olympics in Atlanta. And the article was a fairly large article in the newspaper. I don't know which one it was, but one of the big ones, and it told how they had done a sweep, all over the entire region, or area, and a whole bunch of different police forces, and they all came together, and they rounded up 700 and some known criminals, killers, thieves, they knew where to find them, Alan. And when you're reading that, and you're going oh, my God. You could tell by the way it was written that they knew where they were. And at the end of the article, it said, it is not determined yet, whether or not they're going to be released after the events were over. Oh, my God.

Alan: I know. But that's again how you keep the public. See, you've got to have crime, amongst the public, ongoing to build up a massive police force, which really is an internal army, working for those who own the system. And that's why they have the revolving door, generally, of criminals out in society. It keeps the whole thing going. If there was very little crime, they'd be hard pressed to keep all these policemen in work, you see, which again is an army that's really there to serve and protect those who are their masters. So, they've got to have crime going on all the time. Nothing in life, really, is really the way it's presented to us. It's different. It's very, very different. There was an RCMP officer in Canada...

Jackie: Is that the Royal Mounted Police?

Alan: Yeah, only generally they're not on horses, except for shows in a small group.

Jackie: It's sort of like the state police in the states?

Alan: That's right. They're sort of like an FBI, in a sense. And this guy was sent undercover to work with the Hells Angels to find out their drugs, their movements of drugs, and this kind of stuff. And he brought a book out, eventually, almost as a protest against his superiors, because he could never figure out why, when he had all the information there. You might say he had the dope on the dope. And the superiors wouldn't get raids going on to stop it from happening or confiscate it. And eventually he was reprimanded, and then he was suspended, for insisting that his superiors apprehend the...

Jackie: Do something about it.

Alan: Do something. When he had all the information on the shipments, where they

were going, the times, all this kind of stuff. And eventually, there was an interview on the CBC television about it, and about his book, and I could tell by the way the guy was speaking, he still hadn't figured out that his bosses and the criminals were all part of the same group. They need each other. They've got to have drugs in society to keep the police force up, to begin with, to have the crime going on.

Jackie: And then, think about this. They report it on network news, and nothing gets done about it. And talk about the frustration that must cause, Alan. That it's, here it is. It's known. It's in a book. It's on network news. Still, nothing is done. And nothing is done to or about the superiors that wouldn't do anything about it.

Alan: That's correct.

Jackie: Sometimes talking about this, it boggles. I mean, you know it, but, God, Alan, the insanity just could drive you crazy.

Alan: Oh, absolutely. The world, the real world is completely different from the indoctrinated version. The real world is totally different from that version. And we're all trained to see the, I call it level one reality. That's the indoctrinated version. And of course there's another two layers, at least, above that. And as they go up the scale, some of them catch on to what's going on. Other ones never catch on to what's going. And that police officer, you could tell that this guy was sincere. He still hadn't figured out why. He really was confused, you know.

Jackie: Well, at least he was a thinking person and he did something. Wrote it, and he spoke out, and God love it.

Alan: But, isn't it strange, you can be watched and monitored about your business dealings, your financial dealings, the money you spend in a grocery store, all this kind of stuff. And people all over the country who take drugs can phone up certain numbers and have it delivered to their doorstep, at any time, night or day, nationwide, and they just can't figure out who's doing it. Who's kidding who? You know.

Jackie: And you know, when you see, living in the US, I used to call it America. But living in the US, and seeing what's happening, and the "force" behind it. And it's all, I mean, so much of it comes from the US. And then you think of going, you know, just leave. And then you wonder, okay, where do you go? You can't go far enough into the woods, they just burn the woods down.

Alan: I know. And we're constantly monitored.

Jackie: I wonder if there's a country or a place in a country in this world, where a person could go and live in some kind of a place that is like out of the world. You know what I mean, Alan?

Alan: I know. Untouched. Yeah, I know. Well, again, when we've all been sleeping or trained to be asleep, and countless generations before us, these boys have been so busy working with the sciences for today, to make sure that they could monitor everything from space and satellites and all the rest of it. It's mind blowing to see the planning that has gone into this, to where we are today. Incredible, minute micromanagement and planning has gone on, by thousands of think tanks, employed by the big rich men of the planet. And they have pretty well missed nothing, you know.

Jackie: No. No, and with those satellites, Chuck told me about this. They had a picture, photograph, taken from a satellite, and it was a fast pitch in baseball. And they were

able to zero in so close and literally catch it in one frame. And if they can do that, it's true, they could see a mole on your rump.

Alan: Oh, absolutely.

Jackie: Is it those people in the satellites, that they just get a vicarious thrill of just eavesdropping on people, like for fun, when they're bored?

Alan: Oh, I'm sure they do. They do it on the phones. We've all had experience on the phones. I mean, often at night, if you're talking about the occult to somebody, there's silence, and if you get off the topic into politics or something, then they start tapping, tapping, and making all these noises, because it's the young guys they put on the night shift. And they get bored listening to that kind of stuff. But they love the occult, you see, so they leave you alone then. It's either that, it's either listening to you or Art Bell, you know. So, they give you all these little taps on the phone when you wander from their favorite topics.

Jackie: Oh they like it when you talk about the...

Alan: The occult, yeah.

Jackie: They do?

Alan: Oh, yeah. They leave you alone. You have silence then, but you wander off it, into just everyday politics, or what we all do, we tend to go into the bitching mode, you know, because we're so fed up. That then, these young guys who are the sort of apprentice eavesdroppers you might say, put on the night shift, they get bored and they start tapping the phone and making all the noises, to get you back on.

Jackie: You know what I think about? I think about how boring it must be when my sis and I are having our daily Yahtzee game on the telephone.

Alan: I'm sure they put the lowest guy that's just started work you know, on that one. That's what they'll do. That's to give them patience, you see. But it's the same too, sure. They showed a few years ago in the British Daily Mail, which you can buy over here, they showed a full page of this huge, well it was only part of a room, but it was an incredible room, it was a circular room really, with hundreds of television screens, and all these, it was mainly women, sitting watching them all, and this is from the cameras in London, just in one area. And they also said that not only could they watch all the people, and again, zoom in on, as you say, a mole on them, you know, or a hair on their chin, they could also use boom, little tiny boom microphones and hear conversations in doorways at over 200 yards away. So, this is the incredible observation we're under, that George Orwell talked about in his book, Nineteen Eighty-Four. We're here. It's all around us.

Jackie: It might have been in Canada, I was reading about, I'm not sure, but some city that was just putting in gobs and gobs of cameras, and in other places, they said, and I thought about the parks. Remember, in Nineteen Eighty-Four, no matter where they went there were microphones and cameras. In the bushes, in the trees. And I thought, oh, my God, when I read it, oh, my God. It's they're probably putting them in the parks and camping areas, Alan.

Alan: I know that they are in some places. I know in Texas, some parks there, they have them already. And in Vietnam, they were dropping them from aircraft, these tiny little, tiny, tiny little dart-shaped things, which were microphones, and they were dropped

along trails, so they could hear when the enemy were coming through. So, they can also put tiny cameras on them nowadays too, they're so minute. And they transmit to a fair distance. So, yeah, everything today is getting monitored for Big Brother.

Jackie: Do you think they can hear when we whisper?

Alan: I'm pretty certain they could. Actually, that's old technology.

Jackie: Isn't that a shame. Sometimes I whisper in my own home.

Alan: Well, at the moment, the only place that's safe is your own thoughts. And if they get their way with brainchipping then even that won't be safe anymore. There's actually a woman, apparently, in Ontario, who's supposedly got one of these chips, and who's testing it out. Now, whether it's propaganda for the chip, predictive programming us towards it, I don't know. But supposedly, she wants to experience what the public will experience, when they have to use the chip in their own thoughts, to transmit messages, electronic messages, to say their bank for withdrawing money, with their codes and all this kind of stuff, and to find out if she can shield her thoughts and her code numbers from other people. So, this is all predictive programming, I think the story itself is, to get us used to the supposed inevitability of this coming our way. But that was apparently in one of the papers here. So, this is coming. So, yeah, your thoughts are the only place at the moment that are pretty safe. But if they get their way, it won't be for long. They want, you see, for a totalitarian system to survive, everyone must be completely predictable. That's why they like uniformity. They like groups and so on. They don't like individuality. It's the individual that gives them problems, not the group. The group is easy to control. And that's always been their problem, is the individual, you see. So, they want everyone to be completely predictable for control purposes. And this isn't my idea. This is what H.G. Wells, the propagandist for the British government and Lord Bertrand Russell that worked with the Tavistock Institute in London, this is what they say in their own books. They have to create a world where everyone is completely 100% predictable, for control purposes. That's what they call peace. When you have no free will of your own.

And that's what they're bringing about, step by step. And of course, the computer is only one step towards it, to get us used to it. Because we are so adaptable, and they said this in ancient Greece, that the human being was the most adaptable species on the planet. So, whatever gadget or gizmo they give to us, we adapt so quickly towards it, that soon we can't really think of living without it. And of course, the computer now is taking over so much of a person's life with their banking and shopping and information transfers, it's a stepping stone towards the inevitable, which is a brain chip, which is their virtual reality. And they're already working through movies to make this sort of thing appealing to children, by telling them, oh, you'll be like your favorite comic stars, you'll have superhuman powers of telepathy, and you can open things at will by thinking a thought, with having this cyborg type body and a brain chip there, this is how it's being put to the people. But, in reality, once everyone has got their chip, the main switch will kick in, and the real purpose will also take over, which is no more you as an individual person. That's the purpose of it all.

Jackie; Right. When you talked about people getting so used to their gadgets, and when we moved in here, when we saw the home, it never occurred to me to look to see, was there a dishwasher, because every home has a dishwasher, you know.

Alan: Yeah, I am mine.

Jackie: Alan, we got here, and all the furniture was piled up all over the place. Suddenly

I looked around and I said, Chuck, there's no dishwasher here. And I thought, oh my God. What am I going to do? And I looked at the cabinets and I thought, I can't give up any of these cabinets, I need them all, and I actually, knee jerk was totally bent, because I couldn't imagine what I was going to do, and then Chuck had said, well, I guess that means handwashing the dishes. And you know what, it's just fine with me now. I mean sometimes, I let them stack up in the sink for a day, a day and a half sometimes, and then have to wash them all. But it's amazing how we actually think we need some of that stuff.

Alan: And there are people now that won't even think of using a landline if they've got a cellphone. In fact, there was one guy in the Toronto airport, when no phones were allowed after 9/11 for a week or two, he was crying on the news because he couldn't use his cellphone in the airport. And right behind him, you saw all these Bell landlines, the phone booths, right behind him, but it didn't dawn on him to use them, you know. That's how quick people adapt to every bit of gadgetry that's given to them.

Jackie: We are out of our hour, already. And it's amazing how fast it goes. You're coming back with us tomorrow night, aren't you?

Alan: Sure, I sure will, yeah.

Jackie: Okay. Well, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for being with us tonight. We were kind of all over the place. Of course, we always are, aren't we, Alan?

Alan: That's the best way. It's non-linear thinking.

Jackie: Non-linear thinking. Because we never know when we're coming on what we're going to talk about.

Alan: That's natural.

Jackie: We'll be back with you folks tomorrow night. ...And Alan, tomorrow night, honey.

Alan: Okay.

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